

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
OTTAWA, CANADA

MINISTER  
Hon. J. A. ROBB

DEPUTY MINISTER  
F. C. T. O'HARA

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THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND  
COMMERCE

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1922

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA  
F. A. ACLAND  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1922







## Report of the Deputy Minister

Presented to the House of Commons

The Hon. J. A. Robb, M.P.

Minister of Trade and Commerce

Ottawa

I have the honour to present to the House of Commons the Report of the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1922.

Presented to the House of Commons

To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1922.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. ROBB,

Minister of Trade and Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,

OTTAWA, June 1, 1922.







## Report of the Deputy Minister

OTTAWA, June 1, 1922.

The Hon. J. A. ROBB, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present herewith the Thirtieth Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, that is to say, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1922.

### CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE, 1922

Statistics respecting the grand total of Canadian trade for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1922, show a considerable decline in value compared with similar trade during the fiscal year 1921. The total trade of Canada for the fiscal year 1922 (imports for consumption and Canadian exports combined) was valued at \$1,488,045,012, as compared with \$2,429,322,583 for the same period in 1921, representing a decrease during the year of \$941,277,571. The imports show a much larger decrease than the exports, the decrease in imports amounting to \$492,354,550 and exports to \$448,923,021. The imports for the twelve months ended March 31, 1922, amounted to \$1,240,158,882, and for 1921 to \$747,904,332, while for the same period in 1922 the exports of Canadian produce were valued at \$1,189,163,701, and in 1921 at \$740,240,680.

The trade figures for the year ended March 31, 1922, show a decrease in the total trade with the United States of \$588,488,037, the decrease in imports amounting to \$340,071,713 and in exports to \$248,416,324. The total trade with the United States in 1922 amounted to \$810,011,750, imports accounting for \$516,105,107 of this amount and exports for \$293,906,643, while for the same period in 1921 the total trade was valued at \$1,398,499,787, the imports amounting to \$856,176,820 and exports to \$542,322,967. The trade of Canada with the United Kingdom does not show as rapid a rate of decrease as that with the United States. There has been a sharp decline, however, in the imports from the United Kingdom for the year ended March 31, 1922, but the exports, though less, have been well maintained. The imports in 1922 were valued at \$117,134,576, as compared with \$213,973,562 in 1921, while the exports amounted to \$299,361,675 in 1922 and in 1921 to \$312,844,871, showing a decrease in imports of \$96,838,986, or about 45.2 per cent, and in exports of \$13,483,196, or about 4.3 per cent.

### *Values Only Misleading*

In considering the foregoing figures, it must be borne in mind that for some time import and export statistics when expressed in values only have not conveyed an accurate indication of the fluctuations in a country's foreign trade. One is considerably apt to be misled if values only are considered. Comparisons should be made also in the quantities of the various articles exported or imported with the quantities exported or imported in previous years. In the present instance, though there has been a very large decrease in the values of Canada's trade during the past year, the decrease was largely due to decline in price rather than in volume. An analysis of the principal commodities imported and exported indicates that the volume of the imports and exports during the year ended March 31, 1922, compares favourably with the volume during the same period in 1921.



Statistics respecting the imports and exports of the following commodities for 1922 as compared with 1921 would appear to substantiate this:—

Imports for Consumption—		1921	1922
Coffee and chicory.. . . . .	Lb.	17,791,375	21,745,555
	\$	4,284,500	3,491,811
Cotton, raw.. . . . .	Lb.	98,631,504	95,385,978
	\$	28,541,989	16,321,317
Petroleum, crude.. . . . .	Gal.	430,984,272	443,474,822
	\$	30,940,355	22,375,698
Rice, cleaned.. . . . .	Lb.	15,598,940	21,254,638
	\$	1,140,264	978,164
Sugar, raw.. . . . .	Lb.	695,188,623	864,424,723
	\$	76,556,225	39,945,653
Tea.. . . . .	Lb.	33,422,902	38,844,703
	\$	9,668,785	9,132,093
Wool, raw.. . . . .	Lb.	9,285,663	12,661,812
	\$	5,088,665	3,179,076
Exports—(Canadian)—			
Bacon and hams .. . . . .	Lb.	98,233,800	99,208,000
	\$	31,492,407	23,012,480
Cheese.. . . . .	Lb.	133,620,340	133,849,760
	\$	37,146,722	25,440,322

  

		1921	1922
Codfish, dried.....	Lb.	45,701,400	67,922,800
	\$	5,220,413	5,509,323
Salmon, canned.....	Lb.	30,857,800	43,623,900
	\$	7,580,977	6,433,252
Sugar.....	Lb.	65,706,539	140,883,112
	\$	11,837,930	10,922,436
Wheat.....	Bush.	129,215,157	136,489,238
	\$	310,952,138	179,990,730
Wheat Flour.....	Brl.	6,017,032	7,414,282
	\$	66,520,490	53,478,150

The outstanding feature of Canadian trade statistics for 1922 was no doubt the conversion of an adverse trade balance in 1921 to a favourable balance. During the year ended March 31, 1922, the trade balance was favourable to Canada, amounting to \$6,122,677, as compared with an unfavourable balance for the same period in 1921 of \$29,730,763, and for the pre-war year 1914 of \$163,756,774. From 1916 to 1920 Canada's exports exceeded her imports each year by a very large amount, due principally to abnormal conditions which existed during the war period and the reconstruction period following the termination of hostilities. Prior to 1915 the trade balance was unfavourable to Canada for a number of years.

The following tables—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4—supplied by Mr. W. A. Warne, Chief, External Trade Branch, give summaries of the trade of Canada for the fiscal years 1914 (pre-war), 1918 (war), 1921 and 1922 (post-war):—



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5

## 1.—Trade of Canada by Main Groups

Main Groups	Years ending March 31—			
	1914	1918	1921	1922
<i>Imports for Consumption—</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Vegetable products.....	97,627,371	148,958,888	261,081,364	173,274,288
Animal products.....	41,092,915	60,570,165	61,722,390	46,645,789
Fibres and textiles.....	109,153,861	152,311,282	243,608,342	139,997,137
Wood and paper.....	37,397,394	28,470,715	57,449,384	35,791,487
Iron and its products.....	143,864,735	195,248,713	245,625,703	110,210,539
Non-ferrous metals.....	35,664,771	46,203,053	55,553,902	29,753,096
Non-metallic minerals.....	85,157,392	129,788,504	206,095,113	137,604,140
Chemical products.....	17,104,393	27,840,576	36,334,612	24,041,885
Other commodities.....	52,131,166	174,140,682	72,688,072	50,485,971
Total.....	619,193,998	963,532,578	1,240,158,882	747,804,332
Dutiable imports.....	410,258,744	542,341,522	847,561,406	495,620,744
Free imports.....	208,935,254	421,191,056	392,597,476	252,183,588
Duty collected on imports.....	107,180,578	161,596,629	179,667,683	121,477,763
<i>Exports (Canadian)</i>				
Vegetable products.....	201,446,644	587,431,967	482,924,672	317,814,106
Animal products.....	76,591,015	209,496,712	188,359,937	135,798,720
Fibres and textiles.....	1,933,513	30,804,815	18,783,884	4,585,987
Wood and paper.....	63,201,624	116,384,814	284,561,478	179,925,887
Iron and its products.....	15,483,491	64,837,223	76,500,741	28,312,272
Non-ferrous metals.....	53,304,267	89,523,168	45,939,377	27,885,996
Non-metallic minerals.....	9,263,643	19,984,236	40,121,892	22,616,684
Chemical products.....	4,633,044	49,131,084	19,582,051	9,271,027
Other commodities.....	5,731,198	372,433,769	32,389,669	14,030,001
Total Canadian exports.....	431,588,439	1,540,027,788	1,189,163,701	740,240,680
Foreign Exports (totals).....	23,848,785	46,142,004	21,264,418	13,686,329
Total exports.....	455,437,224	1,586,169,792	1,210,428,119	753,927,009
Excess imports over exports.....	163,756,774	.....	29,730,763	.....
Excess exports over imports.....	.....	622,637,214	.....	6,122,677



## 2.—Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom by Main Groups

Main Groups	Years ended March 31—			
	1914	1918	1921	1922
<i>Imports for Consumption—</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Vegetable products.....	16,202,907	6,916,127	38,724,130	27,949,006
Animal products.....	5,737,729	1,662,658	5,148,783	3,092,895
Fibres and textiles.....	60,577,216	50,780,382	111,348,051	50,892,567
Wood and paper.....	3,704,340	1,530,268	3,144,574	2,657,020
Iron and its products.....	17,262,813	4,345,338	16,698,085	8,986,238
Non-ferrous metals.....	4,785,570	2,427,615	6,680,955	2,523,359
Non-metallic minerals.....	6,281,813	4,763,906	9,118,403	6,324,790
Chemical products.....	4,293,412	3,316,961	6,048,717	3,238,465
Other commodities.....	13,224,606	5,581,028	17,061,864	11,470,236
Total imports.....	132,070,406	81,324,283	213,973,562	117,134,576
Dutiable imports.....	102,375,867	58,047,170	170,135,906	95,138,207
Free imports.....	29,694,539	23,277,113	43,837,656	21,996,369
<i>Exports (Canadian)</i>				
Vegetable products.....	146,854,812	410,207,292	141,243,424	196,322,593
Animal products.....	35,419,016	120,458,085	91,291,301	70,368,963
Fibres and textiles.....	234,364	2,813,439	2,643,202	1,020,612
Wood and paper.....	12,805,898	7,113,584	36,761,384	15,664,295
Iron and its products.....	1,430,560	11,575,497	17,653,826	4,758,888
Non-ferrous metals.....	16,561,574	22,126,491	9,873,516	5,997,576
Non-metallic minerals.....	434,816	1,683,756	3,127,338	3,253,427
Chemical products.....	496,469	27,856,626	3,225,947	939,529
Other commodities.....	1,016,460	241,645,299	6,924,933	1,035,792
Total exports (Canadian).....	215,253,969	845,480,069	312,844,871	299,361,675
Foreign exports (totals).....	7,068,323	15,593,330	1,383,800	1,001,518
Total exports.....	222,322,292	861,073,399	314,228,671	300,363,193
Excess exports over imports.....	90,251,886	779,749,116	100,255,109	183,228,617



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5

3.—Trade of Canada with United States by Main Groups

Main Groups	Years ended March 31—			
	1914	1918	1921	1922
<i>Imports for Consumption</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Vegetable products.....	44,118,714	85,375,418	121,062,297	85,336,700
Animal products.....	23,295,875	52,895,700	42,911,179	36,118,620
Fibres and textiles.....	32,535,525	84,654,385	101,738,045	67,659,112
Wood and paper.....	31,723,052	26,259,723	52,359,847	31,424,411
Iron and its products.....	121,342,038	189,769,921	226,855,725	99,951,737
Non-ferrous metals.....	27,818,942	42,084,031	45,864,290	25,327,286
Non-metallic minerals.....	74,060,769	123,155,543	188,459,045	118,233,478
Chemical products.....	9,583,462	23,262,817	26,776,364	17,688,482
Other commodities.....	31,823,761	165,437,419	50,150,028	34,365,281
Total imports.....	396,302,138	792,894,957	856,176,820	516,105,107
Dutiable imports.....	249,482,610	429,298,758	544,010,980	312,113,293
Free imports.....	146,819,528	363,596,199	312,165,840	203,991,814
<i>Exports (Canadian)</i>				
Vegetable products.....	34,095,266	105,836,704	147,081,112	47,587,231
Animal products.....	32,320,872	66,493,778	75,751,046	48,391,355
Fibres and textiles.....	1,201,699	25,289,293	7,122,882	1,996,634
Wood and paper.....	45,186,230	100,521,429	216,011,556	148,065,672
Iron and its products.....	2,044,031	12,124,875	19,630,413	4,693,020
Non-ferrous metals.....	34,341,591	60,452,352	30,029,799	14,687,260
Non-metallic minerals.....	7,155,999	14,858,202	22,270,447	12,605,032
Chemical products.....	3,051,518	17,576,572	11,694,858	5,937,114
Other commodities.....	3,975,619	14,080,082	12,730,854	9,943,325
Total exports (Canadian).....	163,372,825	417,233,287	542,322,967	293,906,643
Foreign exports (total).....	13,575,474	23,578,113	18,378,969	11,515,534
Total exports.....	176,948,299	440,811,400	560,701,936	305,422,177
Excess imports over exports.....	219,353,839	352,083,557	295,474,884	210,682,930



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## 4.—Trade of Canada by Principal Countries

	Years ended March 31—			
	1914	1918	1921	1922
Imports for Consumption	\$	\$	\$	\$
From—				
United Kingdom.....	132,070,406	81,324,283	213,973,562	117,134,576
Australia.....	713,111	2,356,665	791,980	1,041,027
Bermuda.....	7,539	84,940	76,959	98,246
British East Indies.....	7,218,987	16,454,226	14,307,404	8,928,420
British Guiana.....	3,179,112	6,716,647	9,085,108	6,166,664
British South Africa.....	477,823	553,362	146,798	127,738
British West Africa.....	29,118	15,480	104,719	19,202
British West Indies.....	4,347,310	10,550,550	14,833,746	8,113,453
Hong Kong.....	1,010,021	1,805,515	3,516,760	2,114,977
Newfoundland.....	1,840,523	2,947,527	2,886,203	1,387,766
New Zealand.....	3,192,900	3,735,559	4,219,965	1,783,500
Other British Empire.....	439,996	1,510,617	2,059,484	2,144,672
Argentine Republic.....	2,603,128	984,955	2,552,831	2,355,100
Belgium.....	4,490,476	12,973	4,693,368	3,817,931
Brazil.....	1,163,785	990,777	2,151,066	1,495,245
China.....	913,262	1,336,890	1,897,349	1,410,552
Cuba.....	3,952,887	1,085,547	30,743,239	13,042,568
France.....	14,276,535	5,274,064	19,138,062	13,467,803
Germany.....	14,586,223	27,181	1,547,685	2,006,513
Greece.....	445,036	20,296	817,157	1,033,981
Italy.....	2,090,387	771,187	1,745,330	1,387,370
Japan.....	2,604,216	12,255,319	11,360,821	8,192,238
Mexico.....	1,471,182	664,790	2,185,399	3,798,202
Netherlands.....	3,015,456	1,054,176	4,237,791	4,002,145
Norway.....	486,379	141,058	616,978	409,359
Roumania.....	4,556	.....	688	688
Sweden.....	603,401	110,172	555,927	245,295
Switzerland.....	4,314,805	3,146,482	14,143,448	8,671,608
United States.....	396,302,138	792,894,957	856,176,820	516,105,107
Other foreign countries.....	11,343,300	14,706,383	19,592,235	17,302,386
Total imports.....	619,193,998	963,532,578	1,240,158,882	747,804,332

	Years ended March 31—			
	1914	1918	1921	1922
Exports (Canadian)				
To—				
United Kingdom.....	215,253,969	845,480,069	312,844,871	299,361,675
Australia.....	4,673,997	8,751,677	18,112,861	10,678,600
Bermuda.....	383,151	823,407	1,523,992	989,113
British East Indies.....	686,324	3,774,475	6,388,898	2,341,175
British Guiana.....	649,675	1,978,323	3,594,118	2,298,105
British South Africa.....	3,831,270	5,065,658	14,648,879	3,890,390
British West Africa.....	39,011	69,226	666,576	144,778
British West Indies.....	4,469,329	6,838,563	13,030,225	9,976,969
Hong Kong.....	1,879,261	1,003,900	2,000,825	1,411,699
Newfoundland.....	4,508,090	10,191,564	16,676,728	9,317,639
New Zealand.....	1,933,698	4,089,823	11,873,000	4,128,531
Other British Empire.....	334,742	828,590	2,091,246	1,303,224
Argentine Republic.....	2,134,522	1,203,142	8,171,980	3,233,423
Belgium.....	4,269,394	4,909,453	40,252,487	12,359,300
Brazil.....	767,858	974,368	2,835,191	2,002,449
China.....	473,074	1,954,055	4,906,570	1,900,627
Cuba.....	1,815,414	4,015,940	6,573,768	3,974,432
France.....	3,632,444	201,526,297	27,428,308	8,208,228
Germany.....	4,044,019	.....	8,215,337	4,509,547
Greece.....	11,934	4,262	20,834,577	5,247,035
Italy.....	514,660	3,336,059	57,758,343	15,335,818
Japan.....	1,587,467	4,861,244	6,414,920	14,831,520
Mexico.....	51,747	482,428	1,086,197	1,197,597
Netherlands.....	3,985,987	2,462,574	20,208,418	9,582,924
Norway.....	845,331	173,491	5,119,365	2,599,447
Roumania.....	69,800	.....	3,801,584	15,383
Sweden.....	177,313	15,596	5,528,361	1,220,196
Switzerland.....	21,439	3,921	1,410,777	345,626
United States.....	163,372,825	417,233,287	542,322,967	293,906,643
Other foreign countries.....	5,170,694	7,976,396	22,842,332	13,928,587
Total exports.....	431,588,439	1,540,027,788	1,189,163,701	740,240,680



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5

## THE COMING YEAR

Optimism in business, rather than pessimism in contemplating the future, should now be regarded seriously as an important factor necessary to the return of the commercial world to normality. Especially should this be so in Canada—the youth among the nations, to whom at this time sad memories and a war debt are about the only material results of the war. At no time have we experienced the privations of any country in Europe. The commercial chaos that has prevailed so long throughout the world has been fed by the pessimist. To-day no people in the world can regard the future with a greater pride than we. Industrial activity is returning slowly but steadily.

In the present month of May a careful survey of the various economic activities of Canada results in the definite conclusion that the tide of depression has passed and we are now on the upgrade. There are, of course, conditions existing in various centres, which, from a local point of view, would contradict so sweeping a statement, but considering the conditions in the whole Dominion the results are conclusive. The latest findings of Bradstreet's after a survey of the Dominion through its agencies in the chief cities, bears out this statement. Shipping activity has been pronounced at St. John, N.B., and at Vancouver, B.C. Ports on the Great Lakes are waking up and stretching themselves in readiness for the season's business. On the prairies trade and industry show as yet the least tendency to improvement. British Columbia is in the best condition and the Maritime Provinces are distinctly hopeful.

As the building industry and those industries which supply it can be taken as the key to whatever prosperity will come this year, it might not be uninteresting to pay most attention to these. From all sections of Central Canada come reports of a somewhat extended building programme. It is now confidentially expected that there will be a good deal of building, with a consequent beneficial effect on the general business and employment situation. Lumbering industries also view the situation hopefully. Manufacturers and wholesalers find orders slightly on the increase. Retail merchants are finding business distinctly better. Throughout the Dominion the future is regarded hopefully. Everywhere business seems on the upgrade, and while the broader world conditions improve but slightly, Canada is a favoured nation inasmuch as she to-day is among the few nations who stand ready to reap the full benefit as normal times return throughout the world.

## PRICE QUOTATIONS

Not infrequently inquiries are received at the department as to the exact meaning of such terms as C.I.F., F.A.S., F.O.B., etc. Other instances have been brought to the attention of the department which would indicate that exporting firms have become entangled in disputes by reason of their not having understood definitely these terms when making quotations to foreign buyers.

It might be well, therefore, to describe as briefly as possible these terms in the hope that it might assist to standardize the meaning thereof.

An exporter who sells a certain article C.I.F., Havana, Cuba, agrees (C) to pay the cost and deliver to the carrier the goods sold; (I) to insure them; and (F) to pay the freight. There his responsibility stops. For the merchandise a bill of lading is issued. A certificate of insurance, or better still, an insurance policy, is also issued and these together with the draft constitute the documents.

In this connection it may be observed that of late the courts in both England and the United States have upset the custom of regarding a certificate of insurance as a substitute for an insurance policy. Owing to this, some exporters, to prevent possible loss from this cause, have revised their contract forms. The courts in England have held that "under an ordinary C.I.F. contract the vendor is obviously bound to tender a proper policy of insurance together with the other documents required." Since these decisions, buyers abroad in a number of instances have



refused to accept certificates of insurance, and several actions have been brought in which the sellers hope to establish that by custom of the parties, the buyers have waived the right to insist upon policies of insurance. The courts in England have held that the buyer, if he chooses to do so, may waive his right to require a policy of insurance and may agree to take some other document.

To proceed, however, the invoice may be sent direct to the buyer, or to the broker making the sale, and so far as the shipper is concerned, the incident is closed. If the goods never reach the buyer he has to look to his insurance or to the carrier; the seller is not at fault and is not called upon to interfere in any way. If the goods are held up at the seaboard by the transportation companies, they are the agents of the buyers and the holder of the bill of lading is the only one to get after them.

Foreign buyers prefer C.I.F. quotations, either at the foreign port of discharge or at the inland point at which they do business. C.I.F. quotations, however, at an inland foreign town are not usual, except with large companies doing business in a large way. The quotation is usually made at the foreign port of discharge.

F.O.B. in brief means free on board. This may be F.O.B. factory at the Canadian point of shipment, or F.O.B. vessel at the Canadian seaport. The latter is infinitely more preferable, but in quoting F.O.B. the point at which the goods are F.O.B. must be stated. Under F.O.B. quotations the seller is responsible for the goods until they are placed on board the cars or vessel at the designated point. The buyer assumes the responsibility thereafter.

Quotations F.A.S. (free alongside) may be given as "F.A.S. vessel" at the designated port. These require from the seller transportation to seaboard and the placing of the goods alongside the vessel either at the wharf or lighters, as the case may be. With the delivery to the buyer or his representative of the usual dock or ship's receipt, the seller's responsibility ceases. Under F.A.S. quotations the buyer is responsible for the insurance on the goods while in transit to the ship, and if the goods are too heavy to handle by the ship's tackle the buyer must pay the cost of hoisting the goods into the vessel.

F.A.S. vessel and F.O.B. vessel differ in the respect that under the former the seller is responsible only for placing the goods *alongside* the vessel on wharf or in lighters, whereas under the latter quotation the goods must be placed actually free on board the vessel.

Under C.I.F. quotations the seller pays the freight from the point of origin to the designated point of destination, and takes care of the ordinary marine insurance on the goods. The seller's responsibility for the goods ceases when he sends to the buyer or his representative a clean bill of lading to agreed point of destination and insurance policy or certificate.

While foreign buyers much prefer the C.I.F. quotations, it must not be lost sight of that there is so much uncertainty with respect to overseas shipments and conditions of exchange, and change in freight rates, there is a risk in undertaking to quote a C.I.F. price. To make such a quotation without protective qualifications against an advance in the ocean freight rate would be not altogether safe. One large company in making a C.I.F. sale explicitly states in its conditions:—

"Unless otherwise agreed in writing, any charges at destination, including lighterage, wharfage, or landing charges, dues, duties, etc. are not included in the seller's price."

To clearly set forth in the original quotation just what is included is the safest way for a manufacturer to avoid complications. It can readily be understood that a C.I.F. quotation at some inland point in Canada is more or less absurd in the eyes of the foreign buyer; and an F.O.B. or F.A.S. quotation at some inland point in Canada makes it difficult for a foreign buyer to do business. In many cases it



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is impossible for him, without great trouble, to ascertain what the inland charges in Canada may be—lightering charges, ocean freight, etc.—and it is only human that the foreign buyer would either dismiss such quotations summarily or give the preference to a quotation at his home seaport of discharge.

The matter of payment of duties under C.I.F. quotations appears to be differently understood by some manufacturers and foreign buyers. In general, however, the buyer is responsible for the payment of cost of discharge, lighterage and landing at the foreign port of destination, and for foreign customs duties and wharfage charges; but to make the point clear further conditions should be attached such as those previously quoted as the practice of a large exporting company.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

The Commercial Intelligence Service, of which Mr. H. R. Pousette is the Director, has expanded considerably during the fiscal year just closed. Three new offices were opened: one in Calcutta, under Major H. A. Chisholm, M.C., late Trade Commissioner in Cuba; an office in Singapore, under Mr. P. W. Ward, late Assistant Trade Commissioner in South Africa; and an office in Kingston, Jamaica, under Mr. G. R. Stevens, appointed from the position of Junior Trade Commissioner. The Dominion Bureau of Information in New York was abolished and a new Trade Commissioner office, under Mr. Frederic Hudd, established in its place.

Mr. Edgar Tripp, Commercial Agent in Port of Spain, died on November 4, after many years of meritorious service. The vacancy for a Commercial Agent thus caused was filled by the appointment of Mr. T. Geddes Grant in April, 1922.

Owing to serious irregularities of conduct, Mr. George E. Shortt, late Trade Commissioner in Rotterdam, was dismissed from the service with effect June 18 by Order in Council dated August 17, 1921. This vacancy was filled by Mr. Norman D. Johnston, late Trade Commissioner in Bristol, in September, 1921.

The Trade Commissioner office in Havana, Cuba, left vacant by the appointment of Major H. A. Chisholm to Calcutta, has been retained as a sub-office under the jurisdiction of the Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica.

Mr. Chester H. Payne, late secretary to the Right Hon. Sir George E. Foster, was appointed permanent secretary to the Commercial Intelligence Service in December, 1921.

*Assistant Trade Commissioners*

Assistant Trade Commissioners were appointed as follows:—

Mr. A. B. Muddiman, Junior Trade Commissioner, to the London office, on December 20. Since that date he has been Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner in Bristol, replacing Mr. Norman D. Johnston, transferred to Rotterdam.

Mr. C. Noel Wilde, Junior Trade Commissioner, as Assistant Trade Commissioner to the Argentine Republic. Mr. Wilde sailed for Buenos Aires on February 20.

Mr. J. Cormack, Junior Trade Commissioner, as Assistant Trade Commissioner to the Union of South Africa. Mr. Cormack sailed on March 17.

*Official Tours*

During the fiscal year a number of Trade Commissioners and other officers were delegated to tours of investigation, etc.

Mr. W. McL. Clarke was for some months occupied in Switzerland preparing a report on trade conditions, as was Mr. Norman D. Johnston in Scandinavia.

Major H. A. Chisholm investigated the market possibilities of Colombia, Venezuela, and the countries immediately south of the Canal Zone. Prior to appointment in Calcutta he also toured Canada to investigate possible production for the Indian market.



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In November and December, 1921, Mr. C. Noel Wilde made an extended tour of Mexico for the purpose of investigating the possibilities of increasing Canadian trade with that country.

Mr. C. H. Payne accompanied the delegation of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association which toured the West Indies in the interests of Canadian trade during March and April, 1922.

### *Junior Trade Commissioners*

During the year eight Junior Trade Commissioners were appointed by competitive examination through the Civil Service Commission to this Service and are now in training at Ottawa. Four of these, Mr. F. H. Palmer, Mr. G. A. R. Emery, Mr. D. S. Cole, and Mr. P. W. Cook, reported in June and July, 1921. The second four, Mr. L. M. Cosgrove, Mr. R. S. O'Meara, Mr. C. M. Croft, and Mr. A. McEachern, reported in January and February, 1922.

Several Junior Trade Commissioners have toured various sections of Canada to investigate and report on current trade conditions.

### *Publications*

Publications issued by the Commercial Intelligence Service during the year included:—

"Mexico as a Field for Exports," by Major H. A. Chisholm.

"Markets of Jamaica and the Republics of Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama," by Major H. A. Chisholm.

"Trade with the New Countries of Southeast Europe," by Mr. L. D. Wilgress.

"Trading with Egypt," by Mr. W. McL. Clarke.

"West Africa and its Opportunities for Canadian Trade," by Mr. W. J. Egan.

"The Indian Empire as a Market for Canadian Products," by Mr. H. R. Poussette.

"Canada as a Field for British Branch Industries," and Supplement thereto, by P. W. Cook, Junior Trade Commissioner.

A brief report on the "Fruit Production of Australia," by Mr. D. H. Ross.

### *Special Work*

Among the special work undertaken by the Service is the campaign designed to encourage the establishment of British branch industries in Canada. This work was assigned to Mr. L. D. Wilgress, late Trade Commissioner to Russia, who is now stationed in London. The campaign is now well under way and some 8,000 copies of "Canada as a Field for British Branch Industries" have been distributed in the United Kingdom. From preliminary indications it is anticipated that some measure of success may result.

In conjunction with the Bureau of Exhibits and Publicity the Service has produced a number of films of an educative nature dealing with various problems of export trade, such as packing, documentation, procedure in respect to new orders, etc.

The Exporters' Index was completed in its first card index form and is now being rechecked and revised.

A new follow-up system in connection with trade inquiries was instituted and is in operation.

In co-operation with the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior, the work was commenced on the preparation of a Canadian Trade Routes Map. This map will be the first of its kind issued in Canada. Heretofore, all routing maps have had their origin in other countries, notably in the



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United States, and the distances and facilities for export from Canadian ports have been included but incidentally. The map in preparation indicates for the first time the Great Circle sailing distances from all Canadian ports to the chief foreign ports throughout the world. It also contains information relative to the activities of the Service which is designed to be of advertising value.

While owing to difficulties in connection with the lithographing, the publication of this map has been somewhat delayed, the work is now well under way and the map will be issued in the early summer.

*French Sample Train*

A representative of the department, Mr. A. B. Muddiman, then Junior Trade Commissioner, accompanied the French Sample Train which toured Canada in September, 1921.

*Status of Office Employees*

An Order in Council dated February 10, 1922, was passed by which the clerical staffs in the Trade Commissioners' offices were exempted from the operations of the Civil Service Act. Subject to the provisions of the Order in Council, appointments, dismissals, and scale of remuneration of the clerical staffs are now determined by the department.

*Change in Title of the "Weekly Bulletin"*

With effect in the first number of the calendar year 1922, the title of the "Weekly Bulletin" was changed to the "Commercial Intelligence Journal."

## TARIFF DEVELOPMENTS RESPECTING CANADA

The Foreign Tariffs Division of the department, which is in special charge of Mr. W. Gilchrist, has kept up to date all information available respecting changes in British and foreign tariffs throughout the world, and this branch of the department has been able to furnish extensive information to Canadian exporters desiring to investigate markets abroad. Various developments have taken place during the past fiscal year, to which it might be well to make some extensive reference.

*Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement Brought into Force*

Arrangements were made between Canada and most of the West Indian colonies concerned fixing September 1, 1921, as the time for bringing into force by proclamation the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement as entered into in June, 1920. The agreement is to remain in force for ten years after the date thus proclaimed, and for a further time until terminated by notice. The West Indian colonies included in the proclamation of September 1, 1921, are: Bahama Islands, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Leeward Islands, Trinidad, and Windward Islands. Some of these colonies, as well as Canada, had been granting the proposed preferences for several months before the proclamation but, under one of the articles of the agreement, a definite date for bringing the reciprocity pact into force had to be agreed upon and formally proclaimed. Jamaica had not adopted the necessary tariff legislation in time to be included in the first proclamation. Soon afterwards Jamaica also gave effect to the agreement. On March 2, 1922, a preferential tariff measure in accordance with the trade agreement was introduced by the Collector General of Customs in Jamaica, and became immediately operative. This tariff bill was assented to on April 8. It was arranged that June 1, 1922, should be the date for bringing the agreement into force by proclamation as between Canada and Jamaica.



*Extent of Preferences in West Indian Markets*

By means of an amending tariff ordinance passed in August, 1921, British Honduras increased its general tariff without altering the rates of the preferential tariff. The effect of this revision was to increase the preference to Canada from 33½ per cent to 50 per cent on a large number of tariff items. In a new tariff ordinance enacted on April 1, 1922, the larger preferences are continued. The tariff preference in British Honduras provided for in the agreement was only 33½ per cent. The actual value of the preferences obtained in the various West Indian markets under the trade agreement of 1920 may now be roughly summarized as follows:—

	Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
Bahama Islands.....	9½ per cent.	12½ per cent.
Barbados.....	10    "	20    "
British Guiana.....	13    "	26    "
British Honduras.....	10    "	20    "
Jamaica.....	15    "	20    "
Antigua.....	10    "	15    "
Montserrat.....	10    "	15    "
St. Kitts-Nevis..... Leeward Islands.....	10    "	15    "
Dominica.....	10    "	15    "
Virgin Islands.....	8    "	12    "
Trinidad.....	10    "	20    "
Grenada.....	12½   "	18½   "
St. Lucia..... Windward Islands.....	10    "	15    "
St. Vincent.....	10    "	15    "

Goods are not exhaustively classified in West Indian tariffs. The same rates are assigned to many items and these rates are usually the ones applicable to unenumerated goods. These, for convenience, are the rates mentioned above. The principal commodities subject to other rates are foodstuffs, animals, and lumber, on which specific duties are levied in nearly all cases.

*Other Developments in British Preferential Tariffs*

The year under review witnessed an extension of the principle of preferential tariffs by the United Kingdom. The British Safeguarding of Industries Act, Part I of which became operative on October 1, 1921, exempted from duty when of Empire origin a selected list of "key industry" goods which are subject to 33½ per cent duty when imported from any foreign country. There has been since 1919 a preference for Empire products under the ordinary tariff of the United Kingdom, but the dutiable list is not large. New Zealand revised its tariff in December, 1921, affording larger British preferences on many items. The preferential rates, as formerly, are applicable to imports from Canada. A new Australian tariff assented to in the same month contains a provision not in the previous tariff which affords a means for negotiating reciprocal tariff arrangements with sister dominions. On January 1, 1922, the colony of Fiji put into operation a new tariff according a preference to imports from Canada and other parts of the Empire. The British preferential rate in Fiji is usually 15 per cent ad valorem, as against 27½ per cent applicable to imports of foreign origin. A commission appointed to examine into Indian fiscal policy gave some attention to the desirability of adopting Imperial preference in India. Indian import duties, however, are still levied alike on goods regardless of origin, although there is a preferential rate in respect of certain export duties. It is worth noting that in the Budget of March, 1921, the general rate of



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the Indian tariff, which applies to a wide range of goods, was advanced from 7½ per cent to 11 per cent. In March, 1922, this rate was raised to 15 per cent. For certain luxury articles, including motor cars, musical instruments, clocks and watches, and manufactures of gold and silver, a special rate of 20 per cent was established in 1921 and raised to 30 per cent by the 1922 Budget.

*Much Foreign Tariff Legislation*

Of great importance to international trade was the volume of foreign tariff legislation enacted during the last year or so. With few exceptions, the customs tariffs of the world underwent more or less revision. Several important countries adopted entirely new tariffs. It is scarcely necessary to point out that economic conditions resulting from the war are responsible for much of the tariff legislation that has been passed.

*United States Emergency Tariff*

A tariff enactment of especial interest to Canada was the Emergency Tariff of the United States, approved on May 27, 1921. This measure imposed duties on several kinds of farm products which, in most cases, had been free of duty. During the first ten months under the United States Emergency Tariff, Canada's exports to that country, of the principal articles affected by the new duties, on being compared with exports during the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year, fell from one hundred and fifty-seven million dollars to thirty-six million. The principal items included in these totals are wheat and cattle. The value of wheat exports fell from ninety-one million dollars to thirteen and one-half million, the quantity from forty-two million bushels to eleven million. The value of cattle shipments for the same periods fell from twenty-one million dollars to three million, or from 280,000 head to 143,000 head. The Emergency Tariff imposed a duty of 35 cents a bushel on wheat and 30 per cent ad valorem on cattle. Formerly both wheat and cattle were free of duty. The Emergency Tariff was at first enacted for a period of six months, but in November, 1921, an Act was passed continuing the emergency or temporary duties until otherwise provided by law. With the United States Emergency Tariff came into effect also an anti-dumping law, which has since been applied to some Canadian products.

*Canada's Tariff Relations with France*

One of the changes in the tariff of France stands out prominently in the foreign tariff legislation of last year. This is a Decree of March 28, 1921, which raised nearly all the rates of the general tariff of France. The French minimum tariff was not affected. Before this Decree went into effect, the rates of the French general tariff were usually about 50 per cent higher than the minimum. The general tariff rates affected by the Decree became, in nearly all cases 300 per cent higher than the minimum rates. Canada, under a *modus vivendi* arranged in January, 1921, had secured what is practically a continuance of the French minimum tariff on all those items included in the Franco-Canadian Trade Agreement of 1907-9. The Decree in question nevertheless created a scale of duties which seriously affected certain goods, that is to say, all those not included in the trade agreement. The French general tariff as increased by the 1921 Decree did not apply to imports from the United States. The question of why Canada should be placed in a less favourable position than the United States in respect of this Decree was made the subject of representations to the French authorities through the Canadian Commissioner General in Paris, but at the time of writing the situation remains unchanged. Some time after the *modus vivendi* of January, 1921, went into operation, it was learned that Canada was being accorded the benefits of this agreement in French colonies



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as well as in France. Consequently on February 22, 1922, a Canadian Order in Council was passed extending to the French colonies, possessions, etc., the same favoured-nation treatment as is accorded to France under the agreement in question.

### *New European Tariffs*

Among the countries of Europe recently adopting new tariffs may be mentioned Italy (July 1, 1921), Spain (February 16, 1922), Switzerland (July 1, 1921), Serb-Croat-Slovene State or Jugo-Slavia (July 16, 1921), and Roumania (July 3, 1921). The rates of duty in the Belgian tariff were so altered by Decrees during 1921 as to amount virtually to a new tariff. Canada has the benefit of certain conventional rates in the Italian tariff, enjoys the second or lower schedule of duties in the Spanish tariff, and is under the minimum tariff of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State.

### *South America and the Far East*

With reference to South America and the Far East, tariffs were partially revised in nearly all countries.

### DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under Mr. R. H. Coats, has had more than usual activities during the past year in view of the decennial census of population and agriculture for Canada, which was taken on the 1st June last. The work of organization and preparation for this large undertaking was completed in the previous year, but the whole of the field work, with the exception of the appointment and instruction of the commissioners, fell within the fiscal year 1921-22. No unusual incident characterized the carrying out of the work. Altogether 240 commissioners, having under their direction some 11,500 enumerators, carried out the actual canvass. Full details as to the scope of the census, its organization, cost and completion will be found in the appropriate reports. The population schedule will produce a more detailed analysis of the Canadian population than was ever before attempted, whilst the agricultural survey, though broadly similar to that of the western census of 1916, will include a number of important details of the basic Canadian industry not previously available.

### *Vital Statistics*

The issue was begun of a monthly summary of vital statistics from the returns of individual births, deaths and marriages now furnished the bureau by eight of the nine provinces. A summary review for 1920 was also issued, though the comprehensive figures for that year will be included in the report for 1921.

### *Agriculture*

The monthly crop reporting service of the bureau was continued on the same lines as in recent previous years, fully described in the first annual report of the Dominion Statistician. The usual preliminary, revised and final estimates of crop yields appeared, and the usual monthly statements for the International Institute of Agriculture were prepared. For the third successive year, annual agricultural returns of acreages and farm live stock were collected in June under co-operative arrangement between the bureau and the various Provincial Departments of Agriculture. The Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, in addition to its regular monthly features, publishes various special reports and articles on agricultural subjects of a statistical character; the number of the more important of these during 1921-22 was twenty-two. Special inquiries were conducted during the year in to (1) the conditions of rural road haulage (at the request of the Commissioner of Highways); and (2) the prices of grass and clover seeds (in co-operation with the Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture).



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*Industrial Census*

The usual reports on the fisheries were prepared in co-operation with the Dominion and Provincial Fisheries Departments; the timeliness of these statistics was improved. The statistics of fur farms and of raw furs marketed were issued as usual, and progress was made in completing co-operative arrangements with the Provincial Governments concerned. The statistics of dairy factories were prepared in co-operation with the nine Provincial Dairy Commissioners and the Dairy Commissioner for Canada; improvement in the format of the report was made during the past year. In the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Section, a consolidation of general mining statistics, the preparation of a special report on chemical and allied products, the publication of a revised edition of the Directory of Chemical Industries in Canada, the establishment of monthly reviews of iron and steel statistics and of the statistics of coal production were features of the year. The mineral statistics of Ontario and the statistics of coal production are now collected under co-operative arrangements with the provinces concerned. A special report giving the preliminary statistics of mineral production for the first six months of 1921 were brought out, together with four special reports on coal statistics. An exhibit of Canada's progress in industrial chemistry was made by the bureau at the Seventh National Exposition of Chemical Industries held in New York during September, the outstanding facts of the chemical and metallurgical industries of Canada being presented in graphic form. In the section devoted to general manufactures, the forms used in collecting these statistics were amended in conference with various associations of employers, and a considerable improvement was noted in the manner in which the reports were sent in, the proportion of reports received perfect increasing by about 15 per cent. Staff organization was improved, and the number of statements circulated through the press increased; altogether over forty such statements were issued. The volume of inquiries answered has also greatly exceeded that of any previous year. A new classification of industries was introduced, the list now being on a permanent basis, without disturbance of the continuity of the statistics.

*External Trade Branch (Imports and Exports)*

Several improvements in detail have been carried out. At a series of conferences with the Department of Customs, classification methods as between the department and the bureau respectively in collecting and in analyzing and issuing trade statistics were brought into complete harmony. The trade classification was also amended by twenty additions to the import list and eight to the list of exports during 1921-22. The Annual Trade Report for 1920 introduced several new features which have been cordially received by financial and commercial interests. To the Monthly Trade Report also certain details were added, and an improvement was made in timeliness of issue. The bureau now issues monthly in anticipation of the final printed reports a three-page summary statement in mimeographed form giving comparative annual statistics to date for leading commodities and groups of commodities. The general work of the branch increased greatly during the year, inquiries for special statements and analyses having about doubled.

*Internal Trade Branch*

The report on the Grain Trade of Canada has now been brought to final form in co-operation with the Board of Grain Commissioners. Weekly grain trade reports are also issued, and a further monthly statement showing quantities of grain ground in flour and other mills in Canada. The branch completed the organization of prices statistics during the year and will shortly begin the issue of its final series of reports. The second annual report on Live Stock and Animal Products, prepared in collabora-



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tion with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, followed much the same lines as in the previous year. Other reports of the branch include a monthly report on food commodities in cold storage, a monthly report on stocks of coal on hand, a monthly statement of stocks of raw and refined sugar, and a quarterly inventory of raw hides and skins in the hands of packers, traders and dealers.

#### *Transportation Branch*

A feature of the past year in railway statistics was the inauguration of a monthly report on railway operating revenues and expenses. This not only provides up-to-date information on a subject in which public interest is largely centred at the present moment, but it enables an advance summary of the year's operations as a whole to be put out at a date several months in advance of what was previously possible. The monthly traffic report begun in the preceding year was continued and the usual annual report on railways brought out on the calendar year basis. In canal statistics, a monthly traffic report and an annual review were issued. Summaries of express, telegraph and telephone statistics were also issued.

#### *Finance Statistics*

The statistics of this branch are largely concerned with public finance, the increasing interest in which has involved a growing demand upon the bureau for statements that will show comparative conditions by provinces, municipalities, etc., from year to year. The co-ordination of provincial revenues and expenditures has now been completed by the bureau for the five-year period 1916-20. A summary of this investigation has appeared in the Canada Year Book and the detailed results are available upon application to the bureau. In the field of municipal finance, the bureau now covers municipalities of 1,000 population and upward.

#### *Judicial Statistics*

The criminal statistics of Canada were issued along lines broadly similar to those of previous years. A revised schedule for juvenile delinquents was discussed with officers of juvenile courts and an experiment was made in collecting and segregating these classes of offences. On points like classification of occupations the report is now in harmony with that of other social and demographic statistics of the bureau. A compilation of police statistics for the cities of Canada for urban municipalities of 4,000 population and upwards appeared in the 1920 report for the first time.

#### *Education Statistics*

The first comprehensive Dominion-wide survey of education to be issued in Canada was recently prepared in this branch of the bureau. This publication represented a considerable degree of research in a hitherto undeveloped field of statistics, and was very favourably received by the educational world both within and outside Canada. Following the agreement reached at the Dominion and Provincial Conference on Education Statistics in 1921, comparable statistics of education are now available for the three Prairie Provinces. These will be extended during the present year to embrace the Maritime Provinces and Ontario. In addition to these co-operative activities, the branch has carried out an investigation into private schools, business colleges, universities and the professional and technical colleges, besides making a first attempt to secure comparable statistics for public libraries throughout Canada.



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*General Statistics*

The Canada Year Book was revised in a number of important particulars, containing as its leading article for 1920 "Reconstruction in Canada," by the editor. The branch is maintaining a series of statistics on current economic trends up to date. Materials relating to Canada published in various official and non-official statistical abstracts, year books, etc., are prepared in the branch.

## EXHIBITS AND PUBLICITY

During the past fiscal year the work of the Exhibits and Publicity Bureau has been carried on under the direction of Mr. R. S. Peck.

Since the last annual report was compiled, the following film subjects have been produced and released:—

Paradise Re-discovered.  
Where Lake and River Meet.  
Cities of Eastern Canada.  
Canada's New Highways.  
In Old Quebec.  
"Down North."  
Nipigon Trails.  
Gentlemen Cadets (R.M.C.).  
Valley of 100 Peaks.  
Jasper of the Lakes.  
Fishin' Time.  
Top o' the World.  
La Roche Percee.  
Canada's Metropolis.  
Replenishing Canada's Fisheries.  
Digging up the Past (Dinosaur film).  
Blue Blood and Red Ribbons (two-reel subject produced for Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture).  
The Consumption of Eggs (three-reel subject produced for Poultry Division, Department of Agriculture).

From each subject above listed are made a great many prints to provide for the world-wide circulation which these "Seeing Canada" films now enjoy.

The release of one subject every second week through the Canadian theatres has been continued. The films are being received with undiminished enthusiasm and form an effective medium for the distribution of information regarding Canada to her own people.

Five prints of nineteen subjects on narrow width, non-flammable stock, are being circulated in Canada by the Patheoscope Company of Canada, Limited. These prints are being exhibited all over the Dominion, principally in churches and schools. Letters are frequently received by this company expressing pleasure at the Department of Trade and Commerce series, and it is anticipated that this distribution will ere long be largely increased.

Thirty-seven of the film subjects belonging to the bureau are in circulation in the United Kingdom through a large film-distributing agency in that country. Ten prints of each subject are being used in this way and most eulogistic remarks have been made regarding them. A further shipment of thirteen sample prints has just been despatched to London, so that when orders for copies of these subjects have been received and executed the department will have prints of fifty subjects in circulation in the United Kingdom.



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During the year a lecture tour in the United Kingdom was carried on by Captain J. Milton State, representative of the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways. His lectures were illustrated by films prepared by the bureau, of which he used nine subjects. This non-theatrical distribution of our films in the United Kingdom has been of very great value. Thousands have been reached in this manner and reports received through the Canadian National Publicity Department state that the film lectures were productive of great publicity for Canada.

In the United States we have had a non-theatrical distribution, which has resulted in a large number of organizations being reached. Upon the conclusion of his lecture tour in the United Kingdom, Captain State proceeded to the United States to carry on similar work in that country. This tour is not yet completed, but the reports that have come to hand to date show that the lectures are proving very popular and that the films produced by the bureau contribute largely to their success.

A contract has recently been closed with a large distributing organization in the United States for the theatrical circulation of our films in that country. A number of sample prints have been submitted and it is anticipated that actual distribution will begin in June next. Considerable delay has been experienced in reference to distribution arrangements in the United States, owing to the unsettled condition of the industry in that country and the desire of the bureau to be connected only with a firm of the most reliable character and one whose distribution facilities were most extensive.

During the year a contract has been made with a large distributing agency with headquarters in Paris, France, for the distribution of the "Seeing Canada" series of films in France, Belgium and Switzerland. Eight prints of each subject are required for this circulation and ten subjects have already been utilized in this connection. Further copies will follow in due course.

For the circulation of our films in Australia and New Zealand, a contract has been made with an important organization operating in that territory. Four prints of twenty-six subjects have been shipped to Sydney, and the company desires to use these subjects for weekly release in their territory, so cordial has been the reception accorded them.

Thirty of our films have been in circulation in China through an agreement with a Chinese distributing company by which they have been exhibited in both foreign and native theatres, as well as before a number of clubs in that country. Non-theatrical distribution in China is arranged by the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

In Japan thirty of our subjects are in the office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, by whom arrangements are made for their exhibition. At the present time they are being shown at the Peace Exhibition now in progress in Tokio.

A sample shipment of three reels has been sent to India and it is anticipated that within a short time arrangements will be completed for distribution in that country.

During the year six subjects have been in circulation in the theatres in Jamaica and it is expected that arrangements will be made shortly for a wider distribution in the West Indies.

One print of each of ten subjects has been sent forward to the Government Trade Commissioner in Singapore. It is anticipated that a wide distribution will be secured for these and other subjects in the Middle East.

A contract is now pending with a film-distributing agency for distribution in Brazil and other South American republics. It is thought that this will form an important section of the world-wide distribution of these Government films.



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A number of contracts for distribution have been pending for some time, but it has been found impossible to complete the proposed arrangements, owing to the fact that our circulation has outgrown our laboratory facilities. It is anticipated, however, that within a short time new and up-to-date equipment will be installed which will enable us to cope with the ever-increasing demand for our films.

It is to be remembered that these films are a commercial product and that they are distributed on a marketable basis, a certain percentage of the revenue derived from rentals being received by the Canadian Government. This has been found to be the only satisfactory arrangement possible, as under a system of free circulation, little or no interest is taken in the exploitation of the films. In this way the actual cost to the Dominion Government is much reduced.

*Still Photographs*

The production of still photographs, lantern slides and transparencies continues to form an important part of the work of the bureau. The collection of "stills" belonging to the bureau is becoming increasingly comprehensive, a large number having been secured during the past year.

The distribution of our still photographs has been placed on a more efficient basis than formerly and they are being constantly used by various newspapers and magazines for illustration purposes both in Canada and in the United States, as well as in Australia and India. A contract has recently been closed with the Pacific and Atlantic Photos Inc. of New York, according to which a wide distribution of these photographs will be obtained through the rotogravure sections of various papers in the United States.

The still negatives belonging to the bureau are useful also in the making of lantern slides, of which a large number have been made and coloured during the year, both from our own negatives and from those supplied by other Government departments.

Thirty-seven large transparencies have been made and coloured for the office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Australia and ten for the office of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, while forty have been sent to the Trade Commissioner in Glasgow, Scotland, and others have been made for various Government offices. These transparencies are found to be a most effective medium of publicity.

All the work of the bureau is carried on in close co-operation with other departments of the Government service and with the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways.

The work of the department in the motion picture field abroad has been frequently noticed in the press. The following is taken from "Motion Picture News" of New York of recent date:—

"Canada, to advertise herself abroad and thrust her opportunity upon the world's eye, has tried all known methods of publicity. The motion picture has disclosed itself an instrument of propaganda more powerful and successful than all. Emerging from the post-war period with new aspirations and fresh energy, Canada is making a strong bid for development and expansion in the next decade, and from all indications the moving picture is going to play no insignificant part in paving the way for this."

## BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

In the Prairie Provinces the winter of 1920-21 set in quite early. The winter was exceptionally mild, however, so a very early spring enabled a record acreage to be sown to grain crops, amounting to 37,315,235 acres. The previous highest



figures were 30,644,530 acres, so that the 1921 acreage exceeded that record by 21·8 per cent. The early start also accounted for a much larger percentage being sown to wheat than usual.

With an abundance of moisture the prospects for a bumper harvest looked very bright. Warm weather set in early, however, causing a heavy rank growth and just when rain was most needed to ensure the filling of the heads drought set in. As a result, harvesting of early sown grain commenced earlier than usual in August, and at that time results varied widely in different districts. In the northern sections of the provinces seeding had been delayed by the excess moisture on the ground. In consequence crops sown later were not far enough advanced for the drought to more than check excessive growth, and rain coming just as the grain was headed out nicely ensured a good yield. The final result proved to be the second largest crop in the history of the country.

During harvest-time rain fell so frequently that grain sprouted in the stooks before it could be threshed and so completely disorganized field work that many threshing crews and harvest hands ceased work. As a result, much grain was left out in the fields, some of which was threshed later, but the remainder left for threshing in the spring of 1922. A very serious loss was thus occasioned, much of what was not sprouted grading lower than would have been the case if fine weather had prevailed.

The movement to the terminals at Fort William-Port Arthur throughout the fall season was heavy, but buying by European importers was very slow owing to the pressure of home-grown supplies marketed earlier than usual and in greater volume to obtain ready cash. Consequently large quantities were moved forward before the close of navigation and held in storage to await purchasers and disposition. The all-rail movement during the winter was correspondingly light and by the time the opening of the 1922 season of navigation approached terminal elevators were almost filled.

Owing to the partial failure of the Japanese rice crops and the impossibility of obtaining supplies to make up the deficiency from other countries, that country became an importer of wheat. Vancouver thus began to assume an important place in the transshipment of Canadian grain to the Orient, besides a number of cargoes to the United Kingdom and other European points via the Panama canal. Up to March 31, 1922, no less than 4,489,105 bushels of wheat had been shipped direct from Vancouver elevators, besides 229,732 bushels of sacked wheat from Government interior terminal elevators transferred to vessels direct from the cars. Of this amount twenty-one cargoes aggregating 2,349,627 bushels were for the United Kingdom, one cargo totalling 110,533 bushels for Holland and the balance, 2,258,677 bushels, for the Orient.

The number of licenses issued during the crop year was slightly less than the preceding year, comparative figures being as follows:—

Licenses Issued	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922
Country elevator.....	3,142	3,687	3,677
Other elevators.....	53	54	53
Track buyers.....	131	144	132
Commission merchants ..	113	117	110
Primary grain dealers ..		2	3
Totals	3,349	4,004	3,957



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The total quantities of principal grains handled by the Government interior terminal elevators at Calgary, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon and the Government public terminal elevator at Vancouver during the crop year 1920-21, as compared with the previous crop year, are as follows:—

## RECEIPTS

	1919-20	1920-21
Wheat.....	7,050,411 bush.	6,642,941 bush.
Oats.....	6,409,625 "	7,902,990 "
Barley.....	274,570 "	163,704 "
Flaxseed.....	129,577 "	49,065 "
Rye.....	58,727 "	35,876 "

The total quantities of principal grains handled by the Government public terminal elevator at Port Arthur during the crop year 1920-21, as compared with the previous crop year, are as follows:—

## RECEIPTS

	1919-20	1920-21
Wheat.....	4,368,761 bush.	4,053,166 bush.
Oats.....	361,931 "	5,178,233 "
Barley.....	119,357 "	759,323 "
Flaxseed.....	387,838 "	1,489,167 "
Rye.....	62,909 "	254,847 "

Country elevator handlings during the crop year 1920-21 showed a very marked increase in all grains as compared with the total handlings during the crop year 1919-20:—

## RECEIPTS

	1919-20	1920-21
Wheat.....	114,536,411 bush.	172,308,638 bush.
Oats.....	64,602,840 "	71,052,245 "
Barley.....	11,540,233 "	12,540,294 "
Flaxseed.....	2,920,830 "	5,590,132 "
Rye.....	1,927,106 "	2,431,156 "
Total all grains.....	195,527,420 bush.	263,922,465 bush.

For the seven months ending March 31:—

## (1) NUMBER OF CARS INSPECTED IN THE WESTERN GRAIN INSPECTION DIVISION

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
1921.....	128,388	23,429	7,337	3,430	1,979
1922.....	152,077	22,397	7,320	1,706	2,489

## Amount in bushels:—

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
1921.....	160,485,000	46,858,000	10,271,800	3,687,250	2,473,750
1922.....	193,898,175	44,794,000	10,248,000	1,876,600	3,173,475



(2) RECEIPTS AT FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR ELEVATORS:—

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
1921	122,629,877	27,335,704	8,113,950	3,031,041	3,225,022
1922	158,368,330	25,962,692	8,042,803	1,605,761	3,086,288

(3) SHIPMENTS FROM FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR ELEVATORS:—

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
1921	102,359,189	12,383,301	5,140,260	1,563,651	1,825,216
1922	128,210,159	21,808,585	6,578,111	2,407,780	2,384,999

(4) AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES FOR SPOT GRAIN—BASIS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM—PORT ARTHUR ELEVATORS  
—IN CENTS PER BUSHEL:

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
Wheat:—							
1920-21	273 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	232	205 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	193 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	194 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	188 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	190 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
1921-22	148 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	115 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	110 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	114 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	133 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	140 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Oats:—							
1920-21	81 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	72	67 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	54 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	51 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	48 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	48 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
1921-22	47 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	41 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	43	43 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	48 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	40 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Barley:—							
1920-21	120 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	114	104 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	95 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	82 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	82 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
1921-22	70	56 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	56 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	55	54 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	64 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Flaxseed:—							
1920-21	343 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	295	228	202 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	198	181 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	175 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
1921-22	200 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	178 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	173	172 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	180 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	225 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	234 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Rye:—							
1920-21	193 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	181 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	167 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	164	168 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	161 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	178 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
1921-22	111 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	84 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	86 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	81 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	98 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	102 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES SERVICE

The Weights and Measures Service, under the directorship of Mr. E. O. Way, has maintained the improved financial position reported last year, notwithstanding the general business and industrial depression that has prevailed.

. The total revenue collected for 1921-22 amounted to \$272,140.40, as against \$267,105.62 last year, showing an increase of \$5,034.78.

The total expenditure amounted to \$311,049.27, as against \$307,076.08 last year, an increase of only \$3,973.19.

. The unfavourable balance has been slightly reduced from \$39,970.46 for 1920-21 to \$38,898.87 for the year just closed.

The prevailing business depression has had a serious effect upon factory production, our most remunerative inspection work. The Ottawa district has lost nearly three thousand dollars and the Sherbrooke district nearly two thousand from this cause. The home market failing, Canadian firms have shown great enterprise—particularly the Renfrew Scale Company—in taking up export work; but as Weights and Measures has nothing to do with export scales, &c., we derive no revenue therefrom.

The unfavourable conditions are manifest in the number of articles inspected, which has fallen to 563,087, as against 623,233 for 1920-21.



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During the year 124 seizures have been made of incorrect and false appliances, but only nine offenders were prosecuted. Convictions were obtained in five cases, the penalties amounting to \$65. One case was settled out of court, one withdrawn, and one lapsed. Prosecutions are not entered upon unless there are aggravating circumstances. Most offenders are foreigners, frequently using cheap and second-hand scales, &c., the confiscation of which is usually sufficient penalty.

With regard to short weight, section 61a, of the Weights and Measures Act, making short weight a statutory offense, has been strengthened by the passing of amendments in 1920 to the Food and Drugs Act and the Meat and Canned Foods Act, under which foods, &c., in sealed containers and cans must be put up in standard containers defined by these Acts, or have the net contents marked on the container.

Such amendments establish the principle of net weight for container goods, but unfortunately have no general application. The subject is, however, so exceedingly intricate, owing to the dangerous relation between weight, quality and value, that it can only be handled safely by experts. For instance, a can or jar of preserves, containing both fruit and syrup, will possess a heavier net content when the syrup predominates—but the syrup is of less value than the fruit. When the factor of evaporation is present, as in the case of flour and dried fruits, &c., expert research is involved to establish a fair variation for this factor, otherwise producers and packers would be seriously menaced without compensating advantage to the public.

The past year has seen seven retirements of the staff under the Calder Retirement Act and five deaths. All vacancies have been filled through the Civil Service Commission by returned men, except three, seven of the appointees being S.C.R. vocational students.

The three positions unfilled have been cancelled in the interest of economy and efficiency. Two of them represent the district inspectorships for the districts of Picton and Kingston, which have been abolished as being too small for efficiency, and their respective territory has been merged into districts adjoining.

Inspection work has also been extended into the Yukon by arrangement with the R.N.W.M.P, two sergeants, one at White Horse and one at Dawson, being appointed inspectors of weights and measures, part time, at \$180 per annum each, under Superintendent Robert Tucker, of Dawson, who acts as district inspector without pay. These officers have taken up this new work with the competence and efficiency for which the Canadian Mounted Police is famous, and it is distinctly proper that these northern territories should enjoy this weights and measures protection. As witness to this fact, and as indication of the close association of weights and measures inspection to the development of the nation, the daily occupation and interests of the people, we have recently been requested to perform an inspection itinerary through the Peace River district, Alberta. Such work, in the nature of things, must be unremunerative, but correct weight and scales are of great importance to the ranchers and farmers in weighing and check weighing their cattle, grain, and other produce, and the performance of such inspection work must be accepted as a governmental obligation.

## ELECTRICITY AND GAS INSPECTION SERVICES

The returns for the fiscal year which ended on March 31 last show a considerable increase in the number of meters tested throughout the Dominion by the Electricity and Gas Inspection Branch, which is in charge of Director O. Higman. This indicates to some extent a return towards normal trade conditions. The number of meters tested during the year was as follows:—

Electricity méters.. . . .	218,710
Gas méters.. . . .	118,299
Total.. . . .	337,009



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These figures show an increase of 14,628 meters over the previous year.

The amount of revenue accruing from the inspection fees was:—

Electricity inspection.. . . . .	\$140,069 35
Gas inspection.. . . . .	81,800 00
Total.. . . . .	<u>\$221,869 35</u>

or an increase of \$10,040.75 over the previous year.

The approximate expenditure for the fiscal year 1921-22 (all the items are not yet in) covering both services amounts to \$198,212.14, leaving a surplus of \$25,657.21.

### *Exportation of Electrical Energy*

The total amount of electric power exported to the United States during the fiscal year just ended was 861,567,183 kilowatt-hours, being a decrease of 157,996,828 kilowatt-hours as compared with the previous year.

### CRUDE PETROLEUM BOUNTIES

The payment of bounties during the past year has been in charge of a supervisor, Mr. J. C. Waddell, whose headquarters are at Petrolia, Ont.

During the fiscal year ended March 31 last, there has been a decline of about 17,000 barrels as compared with the previous year. This decline has occurred largely in the Moza and West Dover fields, and on account of the high prices of iron and other material used in connection with well work, drilling has been retarded. The inspector expresses the opinion that unless the price of oil advances there is not likely to be an increase in production.

The old Petrolia and Enniskillen fields have increased approximately 3,000 barrels and the Oil Springs field has also a larger production than in 1921.

### BINDER TWINE INSPECTION

The inspection of binder twine for the fiscal year ended March 31 last has continued in charge of Mr. J. C. Waddell, of Petrolia, who is also inspector of crude petroleum bounties.

The past season has been one of considerable activity in the binder twine trade. The mills have been running to nearly full capacity.

Mr. Waddell visited the factories and carefully examined the twines in the principal warehouses and storage sheds, and reports finding the product uniform in size, good in strength, and running full length. The twines he inspected were up to the full standard of quality.

Mr. Waddell states that the price of twine for the coming season, owing to the reduction in raw material, that is to say, sisal and manila fibre, will be less than last season. The total output of the mills for the year was 13,167 tons. The mills manufacturing twines were as follows: Brantford Cordage Company, Brantford, Ont.; Consumers Cordage Company, Dartmouth, N.S.; Consumers Cordage Company, Montreal, Que.; Plymouth Cordage Company, Welland, Ont.

### GOLD AND SILVER MARKING ACT

Mr. W. J. Ryan, Inspector of the Gold and Silver Marking Act, reports that since the adoption of the present Act, January 1, 1913, every section has been tested in the courts. Sections 7, 8, and 9, which bear directly on gold and silver articles, have, in every instance, been confirmed by the courts; this is very gratifying, as these are the sections that afford a direct protection to the public, consequently, they were rigidly and persistently enforced, and, as a result, Mr. Ryan reports that a



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contravention of the aforementioned sections has not come under his observation in the past year, though his suspicions were unwarrantably aroused by the complaints of some dealers and he had eighteen different articles of gold and silver assayed by the Royal Mint, and in fifteen cases there was only a variation of a half kt. or less in gold and 25 points in silver, all of which is permitted by the Act. Fifteen articles tested and found correct were of Canadian manufacture; the other three were of imported product which were sent into the country as samples, and needless to say, as a result of the assay, no business resulted.

Mr. Ryan states that he cannot report as favourably on the other sections of the Act. Section 10, governing the manufacture, import and sale of gold-filled and gold-plated articles, has been discredited by the trade as it is impossible to prove by assay the difference between the one or the other. Such being the case, he has hesitated about bringing any dealer into court under this section.

Some manufacturers of silver-plate in Canada, taking advantage of the fact that section 11 does not stipulate a standard of quality for their product, seem to rely on catchy trade marks, and the coining of original phrases, and in some instances the imitating of English Hall Marks, to sell their wares, and though it was represented that these catchy marks were calculated to mislead the public, they have all been registered with the Government, and according to the ruling of one judge, are within the law.

Respectfully submitted.

F. C. T. O'HARA,  
*Deputy Minister.*







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